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## NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.\*

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

### NEW DOUBLE STARS.

The continuation of my systematic search for new double stars has resulted in the discovery of about two hundred additional pairs, bringing the total number so far found up to about six hundred and thirty. The positions of all these new pairs, with detailed measures, will soon be published in the *Lick Observatory Bulletins*.

I wish here to call attention to only a few of them which seem to be of special interest. The positions are for 1900.0.

R. A.,  $2^h 54^m 46^s$ ; Decl.,  $-9^\circ 49'$ .

A and B.

1903.80	$309^\circ.8$	$3''.64$	8.1-13.5	$3^n$
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A and C = h 3545.

1903.79	$66^\circ.8$	$43''.86$	8.0- 9.0	$1^n$
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The wide Herschel pair is of no interest as a double star; the new companion is too faint to measure with the 12-inch telescope.

R. A.,  $3^h 51^m 20^s$ ; Decl.,  $-7^\circ 14'$ .

A and B.

1903.80	$289^\circ.1$	$0''.32$	9.0- 9.2	$3^n$
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AB and C =  $\beta$  542.

1903.80	$190^\circ.6$	$1''.56$	8.6- 9.5	$3^n$
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The  $\beta$  pair shows no evidence of motion, BURNHAM's measures with the 36-inch in 1892 giving  $192^\circ.5$  and  $1''.50$ . But if the new pair had been as easy at that time as it is now, it could not have escaped detection. The probability therefore is, that it is a binary in fairly rapid motion.

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R. A.,  $8^h 1^m 37^s$ ; Decl.,  $-8^\circ 57'$ .

B and C.

1903.82     $324^\circ.8$      $1''.17$     8.5-12.0     $1^n$

A and B =  $\Sigma$  1183.

1903.82     $326^\circ.8$      $30''.48$     6.0- 8.5     $1^n$

The wide Struve pair is fixed. The new companion is not a difficult object, and should have been seen before, unless the distance has been less than at present. There are several other faint stars within  $30''$  of B.

R. A.,  $4^h 55^m 41^s$ ; Decl.,  $+28^\circ 9'$ .

1903.84     $317^\circ.3$      $0''.48$     8.0-12.0     $2^n$

R. A.,  $4^h 59^m 24^s$ ; Decl.,  $-6^\circ 10'$ .

1903.83     $357^\circ.0$      $0''.24$     7.0- 8.0     $4^n$

R. A.,  $5^h 38^m 2^s$ ; Decl.,  $-6^\circ 51'$ .

1903.80     $121^\circ.4$      $0''.14$     6.9- 7.8     $4^n$

R. A.,  $21^h 16^m 29^s$ ; Decl.,  $+9^\circ 55'$ .

1903.84     $272^\circ.5$      $0''.18$     7.0- 7.0     $3^n$

R. A.,  $21^h 50^m 32^s$ ; Decl.,  $+43^\circ 35'$ .

1903.68     $247^\circ.3$      $0''.20$     8.0- 8.1     $3^n$

These five pairs well illustrate the efficiency of the large telescope for this class of work. Under good conditions the 36-inch shows them all so distinctly that good measures can be made without special difficulty. The first pair is the most difficult one, and it is doubtful whether it could be measured with a much smaller aperture. The fifth pair was noted as "double?" with the 12-inch. The fourth pair forms the 6.5-magnitude star  $7^m$  following and  $20'$  north of  $\delta$  *Equulei* and belongs, as do also the second and third pairs, to the class of double stars in which we expect to find rapid orbital motion.

That not all the new pairs are so difficult is shown by the following example, which would be an easy pair for a good six-inch telescope:—

R. A.,  $2^h 37^m 56^s$ ; Decl.,  $-6^\circ 55'$ .

1903.75     $110^\circ.8$      $1''.50$     8.4- 8.5     $3^n$

November 12th, 1903.

R. G. AITKEN.